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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—*Continued.*				
Nuevo Laredo	July 1-Aug. 26		3	
Ojenega	Sept. 29	50		
Pilares	do	15		
Progreso	Oct. 7	30		
San Antonio	Sept. 29	20		
San Felipe	Oct. 7	100		
San Francisco	Sept. 29	5		
San Juan	do	100		
Suarez	Oct. 7	40		
Tuxpam	Oct. 24-Oct. 30		8	
Vado de Piedras	Sept. 29	20		
Vera Cruz	Nov. 3-Nov. 16		3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	July 15-July 22	1		
Ontario:				
Essex County	Oct. 30-Nov. 10	20		
Russia:				
Khabarovsk	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	1		
Moscow	May 27-Sept. 30	117	56	
Odessa	June 10-Oct. 28	57	16	
Riga	June 1-June 30		22	
St. Petersburg	June 3-Nov. 4	138	39	
Warsaw	June 3-Oct. 28		40	
Scotland:				
Glasgow	June 3-June 17	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Aug. 1-Aug. 31		15	
Valencia	Aug. 16-Sept. 15	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 1-Oct. 7		44	
Turkey:				
Beireut	June 27-July 1	1		
Constantinople	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	1		
Erzeroum	July 8-Oct. 14	21	1	
Smyrna	May 27-Oct. 15		12	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 27-Oct. 7	4		

SANITARY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

ALGERIA.

Plague reported present.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Journal d'Hygiene, Paris, November 16, 1899.]

Plague is reported present in Algeria, in the province of Constantine. Many doubtful cases are stated to exist at Philippeville and Bougie, and Dr. Chantemesse has been directed to proceed to the localities named and to make a diagnosis of the disease. Dr. Brouardel states, for publication by the political press, that the results of bacteriological examinations made by Dr. Chantemesse are doubtful, and that repeated experimentation with guinea pigs is necessary to determine diagnosis. Strict orders were promptly sent to the port of Marseilles, which stands in direct communication with Phillippeville. Dr. Brouardel further says: "We have the means to check the disease, provided it is not introduced by rats, which it is difficult, not to say impossible, to isolate, and these terrible agents of transmissibility are capable of infecting an entire city in spite of our utmost efforts."

This declaration is not calculated to reassure public opinion, although the dean of the faculty goes on to say that as far as concerns the port of

Marseilles there is no cause for fear. As much can not, unfortunately, be claimed for the port of Toulon, the abominably unhealthy soil of which is an excellent factor for epidemics.

Although the reports from Algeria may be exaggerated, it behooves the government to be vigilant, and there is no doubt that it will be faithful to its task of preventing the disease from crossing the Mediterranean.

[See Dr. Heiser's letter from Naples contradicting this report.]

ARABIA.

Cholera in Matrah.

MASKAT, *October 11, 1899.*

SIR: I regret to inform you that cholera of a mild type has broken out at Matrah, a town of about 20,000 inabitants, situated 3 miles west of Maskat. The disease had its origin at Kurrachee, India, where it became epidemic amongst Baluchis living in a village on the outskirts of the town. The municipal authorities there, having filled up a well, supposed to be impure, and supplied pipe water to the village the disease subsided. Subsequently a number of the survivors proceeded by sea to Gwadur, a small town on the coast of Beluchistan, belonging to his majesty the Sultan of Maskat, where the cholera again broke out and was epidemic for a period of one mouth. Some of the people of Gwadur who landed on this coast from native vessels and succeeded in evading quarantine, are supposed to have caused the outbreak at Matrah. I first heard of suspicious cases on September 25, and estimate that since that date about 135 persons have died of cholera. The disease is confined to the poorest classes of Baluchis and negroes. Those of them who have gone to the British hospital for medicines have, in every case, recovered. Several cases have occurred here, all having recovered, so far as I am aware, except those who did not obtain medicine from the hospital.

Yesterday I heard of cases of cholera at villages in the interior named Serur and Kajar.

At Matrah the disease appears to be gradually wearing itself out.

Respectfully,
A. MACKIRDY,
Vice Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETAY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended October 13.

There were 318 deaths from all causes, an increase of 27 as compared with the foregoing week; 12 deaths from accesso pernicioso, an increase of 10; 6 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 48 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 10; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; 1 death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from measles, none before; 3 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6.